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to leave for Australia to continue his studies.) Nai Liang's nephew, who was recruited by the Sakon Nakhon committee, proceeded to Mae Sai, but lost contact there with the group with which he was travelling. He took advantage of the situation by returning to Bangkok to amuse himself, and, being short of money, asked Nai Liang for some. Under questioning by Nai Liang as to his whereabouts for the past several weeks, the nephew told the story.

5. A separate movement to Viet Nam was comprised of 65 students, some of whom were Siamese. Most, however, were Lao residents of Siam who, despite their Siamese citizenship, did not like to be called Siamese and were proud of their Lao blood. One of the chief organizers of this movement was another relative of Nai Tieng, who accompanied the group to Annam, via Thak Hek. They then proceeded to Do Luong in Thanh Hoa province, where there is an important Viet Minh training camp. ~~Comment.~~ This is believed to be Doluong at 20-48, 106-54. Elaborate security measures are taken at this camp and it is extremely well-fortified. Full and limited military training and political training given there is secret. The new arrivals were very well-treated and given such luxuries as ice (from an electric refrigerator) and American cigarettes. ~~Comment.~~ Reports of these luxuries in the Viet Minh zone came from persons who have returned to Siam from that camp.)

~~Comment.~~ There have been many and varied reports in the Siamese press concerning the movements of students from Siam. Some have said that the students were abducted by Communist agents and sent to China and thence to the USSR. Others have said that the students were simply going to China. Various purposes were assigned to the "training", including Communist activity, Free Thai activity and a separatist movement in northeast Siam. On 29 October 1948, it was reported that Nai Thim Phuriphat and his brother, Nai Thong-In, were arrested in connection with an alleged northeast rebellion pld. Others arrested included Nai Chamnong Daoruang and Nai Thawin Udon, most notably. Police were quoted as saying that some of these men were responsible for a reported underground network by which youths from the northeast provinces were sent to China to study Communist methods. Nai Tieng Sirikhan who had been on trial for treason and who left Bangkok for the northeast on 28 October, was arrested in the same connection a few days later. It was reported that Nai Thim Phuriphat did have a hand in recruiting students for military training in China, but that after these students returned and assisted in Annamese and Laotian liberation, the liberated areas would come over to Siam. On 5 November, the press quoted Nai Thim as admitting that he had recruited some 40 to 50 students for study abroad, but that they were to be used for "some purpose outside the country", and no harm was intended to Siam.)

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